The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

November 4, 1916

EDWINA DUMM—*In the Columbus, Ohio, Monitor, with apologies.*

Too Heavy to Carry, Too Big to Hide!

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

AND

National Woman's Party

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COLORS—Purple, white and gold.

OBJECT: To secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.
MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.
ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

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NOVEMBER 4, 1916

Notes of the Week

Referendum in South Dakota and West Virginia

IN South Dakota and West Virginia a referendum to the voters on the question of extending the suffrage to women will be held on Nov. 7th. An active campaign by the local suffrage organizations has been conducted in each state for months.

Position of Women in Alberta

IN Alberta, where women have this year been given the right to vote, the woman's court is presided over by a woman judge. The woman holding this position has been so notable in advancing the interests of women and children that two years ago she was decorated by the King of England as a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Women Vote in Military Referendum

THE first returns from the referendum election in Australia, which took place on Oct. 28th, and at which the question of compulsory conscription was submitted to the voters, show nearly a hundred thousand majority against the measure.

For the first time at this election the women of a country expressed their opinions at the polls on the military policy of their country. The defeat of the measure, if it proves to be defeated, will be charged to the women. Premier Hughes, in a manifesto issued before election day, expressed his belief in the success of the issue and his confidence that the women would rally to its support.

The Minimum Wage for Women

WOMEN'S clothing workers in Massachusetts are to be paid a minimum wage of not less than $8.75 for a full week's work, if the recommendations of the Women's Clothing Wage Board are approved by the Minimum Wage Commission. Inexperienced women, however, may be paid as little as $7 a week and girls under 18 may be forced down to $6. If the rates are approved by the commission they will go into effect on February 1, 1917.

The United States Supreme Court, however, has yet to express its opinion on the constitutionality of all minimum wage legislation. The Oregon law has been before the high court since December 17, 1914.

Drawn by Nina E. Allender.

"I voted for suffrage in New Jersey, too."

Georgia Women Seek Way to University Degree

THE Woman's Federation of Clubs of Georgia is to take up at an early meeting the question of changing the Georgia law to permit the admittance of women to the University of Georgia regular courses of study for degrees and diplomas. An appeal has been prepared by the women's clubs of Athens calling for a change in the state law so that women shall be admitted to the junior and senior and the graduate classes of the university on the same basis as men. The three years' summer school method is the only way a woman can now receive a degree of any kind at the University of Georgia.

Eight-Hour Day for Women

AN interstate conference on the eight-hour day, called by the Women's Trade Union Leagues of St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., and Springfield and Chicago, Ill., was held in Chicago, October 6, 7 and 8. The conference opened with a dinner at Hull House on the evening of October 6. The second day was devoted to conferences and discussions on ways and means of securing the eight-hour day both through organization and legislation. The conference closed with a mass meeting Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Raymond Robbins, National President of the Woman's Trade Union League, presided at the conference.

German Women Seek Part in Public Affairs

THE Social Democratic members of the Berlin Municipal Council have petitioned the Burgomaster of Berlin to introduce a measure for the admission of women to all the administrative departments of the city.

The petition is to be discussed by the Berlin Municipal Council.

EASTERN APPEAL CARRIED TO WOMEN VOTERS

(Insert)

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, who carried the appeal of the unenfranchised women to Colorado, Kansas, and Illinois, taking the place of Inez Milholland after her illness.

(Above)

Advertising Denver Mass Meeting, where Mrs. Blatch presented the appeal of the unenfranchised women to state chairman and women of Colorado.

"I WOULD ask President Wilson, 'How long must we wait, how long must this heartbreaking struggle for justice go on?'" cried Inez Milholland at a great meeting in Blanchard Hall in Los Angeles. At this climax she swayed and fell. Worn out with the long campaign, the effort of speaking had been too much. The Los Angeles *Times* wrote:

"With arm upraised, condemning President Wilson for his treachery to women, before one of the largest audiences Blanchard Hall has ever held, Inez Milholland Boissevain, the beautiful suffragist, fell in a dead faint on the platform last evening.

"It was a dramatic scene. A moment before, this remarkable woman, the charms of whose personality have not been exaggerated, held the great audience with the fire and emotion of her oratory. In the middle of an intense sentence she crumpled up like a wilted white rose and lay stark upon the platform, while one of those eloquent silences befell the expectant crowd. Then the excitement broke out as doctors in the audience hastened to her assistance, and little Beulah Amidon, a dainty slip of an ardent suffragist, pleaded for calm and quiet.

"While Miss Milholland was being carried from the platform, this little lady held the audience, playing for time. Reassurances were forthcoming, and eloquent excuses made, but e'er the audience departed, Miss Milholland insisted upon returning to the platform. With pale face and torn dress, she pleaded to be heard out.

"'I come as a messenger from the disfranchised women of the nation,' she said. 'We are asking you to set us free. We have asked men in vain, nationally speaking. Never before have women had the opportunity of conferring freedom. . . . Lincoln and the Republican party freed the slaves, Alexander of Russia freed the serfs. You women voters have the opportunity to free us.'

"Then followed a damning indictment of the Democratic party and President Wilson's treachery to women. With irrefutable conciseness, she summed up the record of the present administration in its attitude to women. With biting humor she recited President Wilson's various explanations as to why he was not prepared to support the national amendment, and scathingly she showed how for every excuse he had passed tantamount legislation against his own declared principles."

The Los Angeles *Tribune* said: "It was a dramatic and forceful close to a burning indictment of American politics.

"A thousand people filled the hall. They flattened themselves against the walls and crowded the doorways to hear the famous New York suffragist but when the speaker collapsed there was no disorder. People who were near the windows opened them, those on the stage carried Miss Milholland into a dressing room and murmurs of sympathy arose on all sides."

Miss Amidon wrote: "The white figure, pale, weary, often swaying as she sat, but continuing in spite of her weakness, to give her message, was a dramatic impersonation of the price that women are forced to pay for the simple justice for which they are working. The audience was profoundly moved. At the close of her address hundreds of people surged forward to say, 'After that I cannot vote for Wilson. If suffrage means that much to anyone, I'll do my part to get it for American women.'"

The meeting proved to be the last on her schedule at which Miss Milholland could speak. At

its conclusion she was taken to a hospital where she is still being cared for.

"Inez has been far from well for over a year," wrote her sister from the hospital. "She really was quite unfit to start on this tour. However, she was so keen on the idea of the Woman's Party —so keen to explain as carefully as possible to the women voters of the West how essential it was for them to stand together, that she forced herself to respond to the call and go."

MISS MILHOLLAND'S first meeting in California was at Sacramento, where a luncheon was given in her honor. At this over a hundred and twenty of the most influential Sacramento women sat down. Of this number at least a hundred were ardent Democratic women and their being present was proof of their willingness to hear the appeal of the eastern women for help and to hear the record of their own party on national woman suffrage. This audience was assembled in spite of the most energetic opposition on the part of the Democratic press, which was so afraid of what the women would hear that they even warned the women through their columns not to attend the luncheon. This only served to augment the interest.

"Miss Milholland made a profound impression on the women present," wrote Miss Mildred Gilbert, who assisted in organizing the meeting, "and many went to their homes with a changed point of view. As point after point was emphasized it was evident that these women were hearing the truth about the Democratic administration for the first time."

Miss Maud Younger also spoke at the luncheon.

The gathering was organized under the direction of Mrs. Goodman Lowenthal, of San Francisco, who took her car to Sacramento, opened headquarters in the Sacramento Hotel and immediately got to work through the various women's organizations.

Miss Milholland was met on her arrival in Sacramento by the Chamber of Commerce and taken for a ride through the city, accompanied by many women in automobiles.

"THE San Francisco meeting was a great success," wrote Miss Doris Stevens. "We packed the ballroom to more than capacity, with a throng turned away. After the meeting a stream of women came to Miss Milholland for over an hour, each announcing she had won her vote away from Wilson. It was an inspiring meeting; very enthusiastic."

Said the San Francisco *Examiner*:

"Fifteen hundred men and women last night vigorously cheered Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, militant feminist of New York, as she flayed President Wilson and the Democratic party for their refusal to confer national suffrage on women.

"The meeting was held in the ballroom of the Palace Hotel and was one of the most demonstrative political gatherings seen in San Francisco since the beginning of the Presidential campaign.

"Miss Milholland, her Diana-like figure gowned in white, was a flaming personification of the equality of women as she made her arraignment of President Wilson and the Democrats for refusing to lead the women of the nation out of what she called their political bondage.

"As many people as crowded into the ballroom were turned away for lack of seating and standing room, and it was plain from the conduct of those who heard Miss Milholland talk that she made an emphatic impression and won many Wilson enthusiasts.

The *Chronicle* wrote:

"Classical in her appearance, sweetly sympathetic, yet ringing with the militancy of her cause, this remarkable woman from out of the East, with her note of defiance and of appeal, mingled with the wit and the refinement of splendid culture, swayed the enormous audience like the winds bow the trees of the forest to suppliant response.

"Almost cynical in her exposure of the weaknesses of the Democratic national attitude toward federal suffrage, yet so clever in her repartee that those who accepted her invitation to 'heckle' were laid low by the very cleverness of her replies as the queries were sent one after another from the audience after she had concluded her speech. And when it was all over, hundreds upon hundreds of those men and women who had listened to this marvel of a woman, crowded forward to the platform, grasped her hands and gave testimony to their conversion to her cause, the 'Cause of Freedom for the Women of the United States.'

"It was a remarkable demonstration of the tremendous power of this woman."

A member of the party accompanying Miss Milholland on her trip wrote to national headquarters: "Good temper and friendliness were the keynote of the meeting. In spite of strong arraignments of the misdeeds of the Democratic party on the subjects of the national amendment, no one seemed to resent it and no one questioned the justice of the policy the Woman's Party had adopted. At the close of the meeting questions poured in and after questions the people flocked around the platform, promising to vote against the Democrats. Inez Milholland was on her feet for three hours and as she was far from well the fatigue was terrific, but, as she pluckily observed: 'It was worth it. It is worth anything to make them see what we want and to start them to helping us in our battle for freedom.'"

"It is doubtful, if—even in the days of Portia—" said the San Francisco *Everywoman*, "one thousand five hundred men and women (or all who could reach the sound of her voice), of differing political faiths, sat spellbound for over three hours listening to the charm of a girl's voice and a girl's reasoning; for girl in appearance at least is Inez Milholland Boissevain. And, then, have those who came to differ and to heckle, spring to their feet and cheer to the echoes, until the ball-room of the Palace Hotel in San Francisco trembled and vibrated to the sound. This crowd had waited for an hour or more for the arrival of the speaker, and tried to hold her for another hour after the close of the meeting. And such was her triumph through all the free states."

The following day Miss Milholland was the guest of Mrs. Hearst at Pleasanton, where a tea was given in her honor.

Owing to a freight wreck on the Southern Pacific the party was six hours late in reaching Los Angeles. The luncheon in Miss Milholland's honor at the California Club could not be held, and Miss Amidon, who is in charge of the southern California campaign, had to substitute for Miss Milholland at the great mass meeting of Pasadena women that packed the Shakespeare Club House to its capacity. Though the Pasadena audience was much disappointed in not being able to greet Mrs. Boissevain herself, they listened with enthusiasm to Miss Amidon's plea for a protest against President Wilson and the party that has "kept us out of suffrage."

THE message from the unenfranchised women to the women voters asking them not to give their support to President Wilson because of his opposition to national woman suffrage was taken to the women of Arizona by Rose Winslow. Miss Winslow, on a few hours' notice, took up Miss Milholland's schedule and went in her place to Phoenix, Tucson and Prescott.

The Arizona *Republican* writes thus of the Phoenix meeting:

"With that young laborer, Joan of Arc, Rose Winslow, as speaker, before a great audience that filled the stadium, the Arizona branch of the national woman's party last night fired its last ringing shot of the present campaign.

"Some of the men and women, gathered under that perfect starred Arizona sky, realized that they were taking part in a little ceremony that is to make part of the political history of this state: A relatively small group of women militantly eager for the enfranchisement of the women of this nation for the sake of just conditions for women and children, had been able during the past few months to leave a deep imprint on the political face of Arizona, and last night, to hear the last appeal of a remarkable speaker, showed their strength by gathering together fifteen hundred attentive men and women to whom this first entry of women into politics was significant. Rose Winslow made the occasion a dramatic and thrilling one.

"Her appeal to the women voters of the western suffrage states was distributed through the audience, and Mrs. Frederick A. Stafford, vice chairman of the county committee, who presided at the meeting, read a part of this remarkable appeal."

Miss Vivian Pierce, who organized the Phoenix meeting, wrote: "Miss Winslow was a beautiful and touching figure. There is no escape on earth from sincerity like hers."

The meetings at Tucson and Prescott were equally successful. The Tucson *Citizen* said: "Rose Winslow won the applause of a large audience at the armory last night at the mass meeting of the National Woman's Party."

IN Colorado Mrs. Harriott Stanton Blatch presented the appeal and then carried it to Kansas and Illinois, the remaining states which Miss Milholland had not been able to visit.

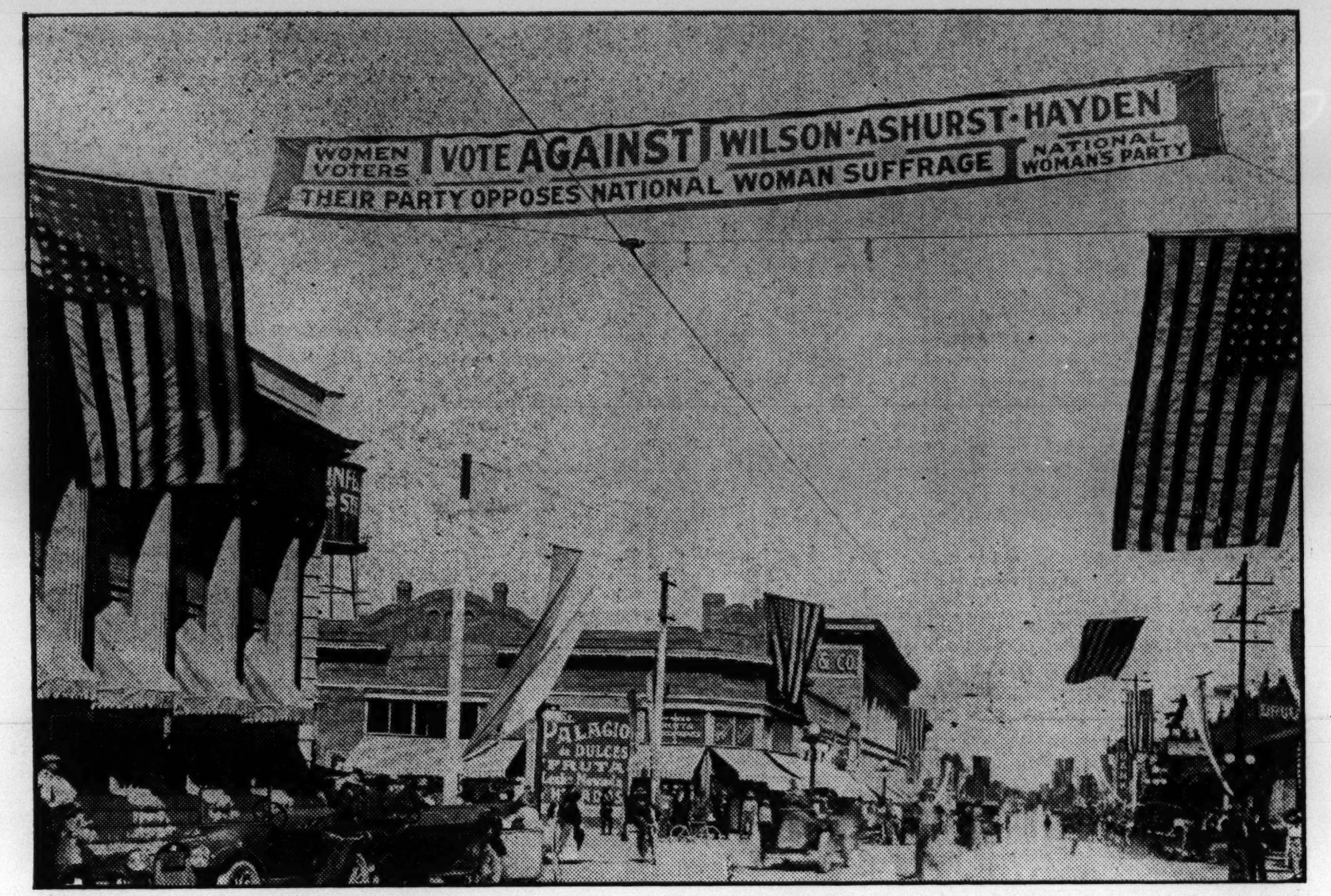
In Denver Mrs. Blatch made a stirring appeal to more than a thousand women to hasten the day of national enfranchisement by voting against President Wilson and the national candidates of the Democratic party.

"Let us punish the party that wishes to hand our political liberty over to forty-eight separate states to deal with as each sees fit," she cried, and the women of her audience rose and cheered. The labor and the wastefulness of suffrage referenda were pictured and the consistent opposition of the Democratic administration were made plain to the gathering in Mrs. Blatch's well known forceful style.

At the Burns Theatre, Colorado Springs, the next day, Mrs. Blatch addressed more than fourteen hundred men and women. The Grand Opera House, Pueblo, was filled November 1.

The Denver *News*, commenting editorially on the effect of the meeting in Denver, said, "It would be well if she could be heard in every corner of this state before election day."

The Colorado Springs *Telegraph* of November 1, says, "Swinging her audience along with her in her denunciation of the attitude of President Wilson on the cause of suffrage, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, one of the foremost suffrage workers in the United States, this noon at the Burns Theatre, made an impressive plea for votes. * * * Before a crowd that filled the theatre, Mrs. Blatch delivered an address that long will be remembered by the men and women of Colorado Springs for its stirring appeal to the women of the West to do all in their power to aid their sisters in the East who do not have the vote."



Campaigning in Tucson, Arizona

Glimpses of Woman's Party Campaign

Methods of Reaching the Voter

TO the hush of a breathless audience of more than 600 women assembled in the ball room of the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Miss Helen Todd asked the women of California to prove that deeper than party loyalty is their love of freedom, greater than party pride is their pride of the race to come.

And in that hush the Woman's Party heard the unspoken pledge of Faith and Hope and Honor to the cause of women.

The final accounting of that meeting and those that came before and those that follow will be at the polls on November 7th.

But who so competent to make a forecast of its results as a Democratic politician?

The meeting was announced for 4 o'clock. At 2 o'clock, while the waiters were putting up the tea tables, women began to straggle in in groups of twos and threes. At 3 o'clock the girl ushers were valiantly doing picket duty around the reserved tables to prevent those who had failed to make special reservations from pre-empting what did not belong to them.

At half-past three, Mrs. Orlow Black met the Democratic politician in a corridor of the hotel. He was bent on pressing business but he stopped to try to illuminate the dark areas of a mind that could fancy that the Western woman voter would cast her vote for the political freedom of all American women.

"Why you won't even get women to listen to such stuff and nonsense," he growled.

"Come down and see a little meeting we're having in the ball room," coaxed Mrs. Black, and added, "of course, it's early yet so it isn't fair to judge what the crowd will be like."

The gentleman of Democratic persuasion got his first shock in the corridor of the ball room.

It was so thickly peopled with those desirous of getting last-minute reservations that the way to the ball room was blocked.

But the blockade was lifted long enough for them to gain entrance. The gentleman took one look around.

The main floor of the ball room was a solid mass of women, and waiters were scurrying in chairs for a few of those who were upholstering the walls in the hope of getting accommodations. The balconies were freighted with those who had wisely given up all idea of getting seats down stairs and were content with balcony accommodation. The staircases, the aisles, every nook and crook of the place bulged with women trying to find some advantageous spot from which to hear the speaking.

And the hour of the meeting would not strike for at least half an hour.

The Democrat, in that one look, evidently realized that an idea which could not accommodate itself to a place of this size might easily expand to the circumference of the western horizon.

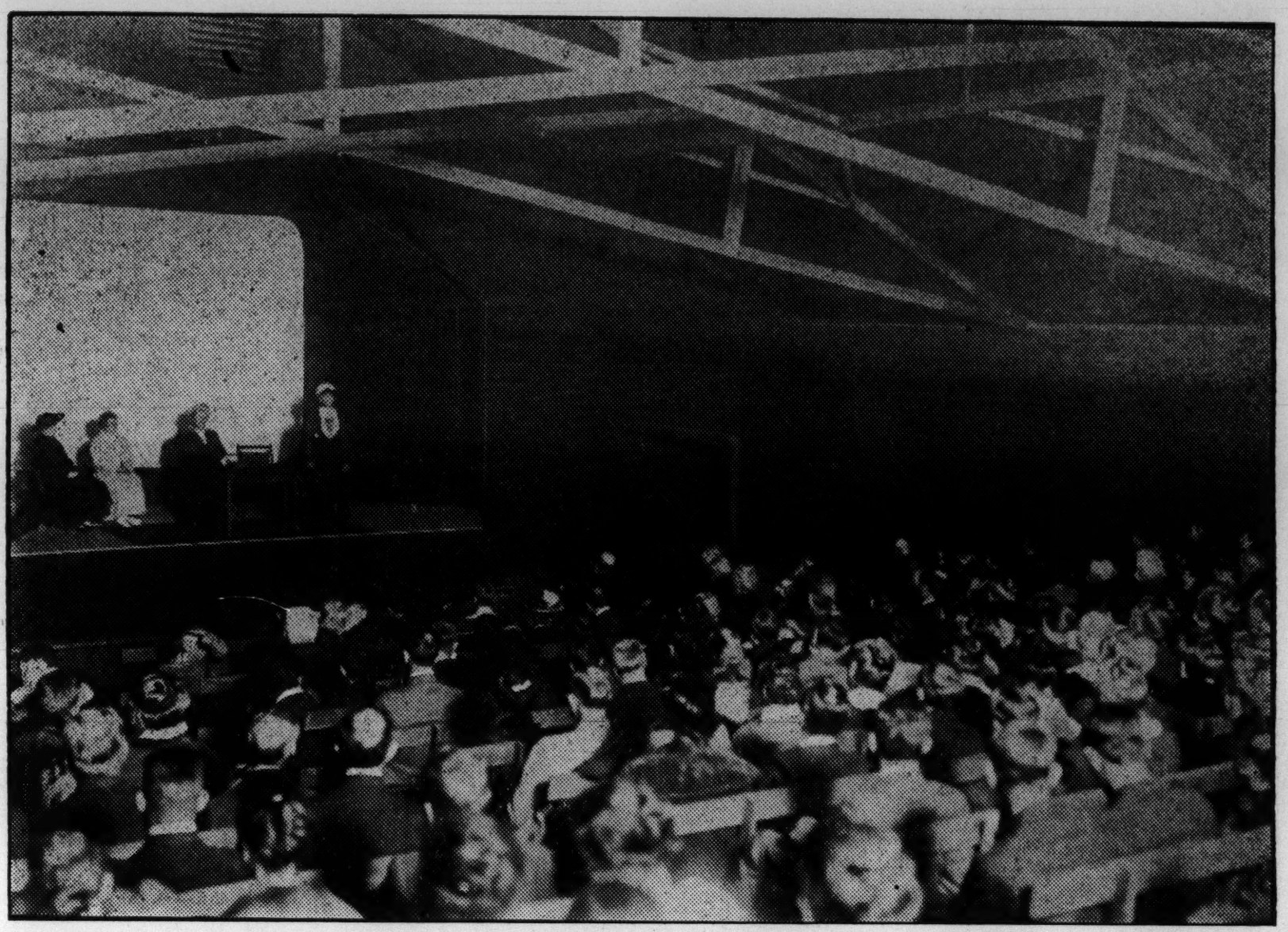
For as he turned on his heels he said, "By Jove! We'll have to get out and hustle."

Miss Todd told of her personal interviews with President Wilson, Governor Hughes, Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan on the question of the Federal Suffrage Amendment and the audience appreciated the personal note, for Miss Todd's experience has not been an adventure in generalization—she has specific opinion about the stand of the party leaders gathered not only from their spoken and their written words, but from that indefinable something which one gets from personal contact and which vivifies and makes vertebrate opinion.

Miss Todd left no doubt in the minds of her audience about her opinion as to what the women may expect from President Wilson or his party.

Mrs. Fred Thompson, who acted as chairman of the meeting for Miss Todd, is an interesting example of the change that has taken place in the outlook of California women since the enfranchisement of the women.

Mrs. Thompson frankly admits that she was not forward-looking enough in 1911 to help in the struggle which the California women made for their own political freedom. But when suffrage was a fact she was one of the first to take up civic responsibilities and two years ago when the Congressional Union came to California she kindled to the idea of helping the Eastern women



One Night Stand in Oregon
Mrs. William Kent Speaking

with the votes of the enfranchised Western women.

She is one of the indefatigable workers in the Woman's Party and says that she cannot understand why every suffragist does not put her voting strength into the Woman's Party.

THE San Francisco meeting thus described by Ernestine Black is typical of a multitude of meetings conducted in each of the suffrage states. Since the opening of the election campaign in August, these meetings have been held without ceasing. Miss Margaret Whittemore, campaign manager for Oregon, writes, for example, of the Oregon meetings:

"The work is going very, very well in Oregon. Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille and Mrs. William Kent are making speeches to great crowds. There is a large mass meeting in Salem tonight and an even larger one in Portland tomorrow. There are huge street meetings almost every noon and night in the heart of Portland. Numbers of local speakers are helping.

"There was one unusually large meeting in Portland this week, where about a thousand were turned away. Mrs. Kent and Gifford Pinchot were the speakers.

"Mrs. Field has held four large meetings in the East. Mrs. Mackrille has had one mass meeting in Portland and two huge street meetings there. She has also held two meetings in The Dalles and one mass meeting in Salem.

"Mrs. Kent has held twenty-three meetings in the southern part of the state, meetings of all kinds in Portland, two in Hood River and one in Salem."

ONE of the most successful means of reaching voters, and particularly of reaching the residents of out-of-the-way country places in the western states, has been the various state and local fairs during the late summer and fall months. At these fairs, booths have been maintained by the National Woman's Party, at which the familiar purple, white and yellow colors have proclaimed their message to the throngs of visitors; thousands of pieces of literature have been distributed, and a continuous speaking campaign has carried the slogan, "Vote against Wilson and the Democratic party," to residents of the most remote districts of the states.

On Frontier Day of the Douglas County Grange, Colorado, Miss Elsie Hill was invited by the management of the fair grounds to address the crowds assembled in the grandstand. The fair was held at Castle Rock, and more than three thousand people crowded the grandstand and the course of the racing field when Miss Hill told the record of the Democratic party on suffrage and urged her audience to vote against the members of that party.

Broncho busting, wild horse racing, steer roping, relay racing (in which the riders change horses and saddles), kept the great throng in a constant excitement, but steadily through it all Mrs. Margaret Freer, Mrs. Lydia O'Neill, Miss S. Ada Flatman and Miss Elsie Hill distributed Woman's Party handbills, and between the end of the relay race and the beginning of the steer-roping contest, Miss Hill spoke for ten minutes to the stand. On the stand were massed the women and children and older men of Douglas County and just over the fence, crowded on the track, were hundreds of the cowboys and younger farmers.

The Woman's Party booth at the Northern Arizona fair at Prescott, recently, seemed to cause great worry to the Democrats of the county. Yavapai County, where the fair was held, has been a Democratic stronghold for years.

Miss Iris Calderhead, who had charge of the booth, says in a recent letter: "There was a great deal of agitation over the distribution of our literature at the fair. One evening at the Democratic meeting, where Secretary of Labor Wilson spoke, members of the National Woman's Party who were distributing leaflets entitled 'The Record of the Democratic Party on Suffrage,' were summarily dismissed from the meeting."

Woman's Party literature was distributed from the booth throughout the three days of the fair and Miss Calderhead, who had charge of the booth, held a constant series of meetings.

Miss Kathleen Taylor spoke every day at the Woman's Party booth at the three state fairs in Kansas. Miss Taylor wrote to headquarters: "Thousands of voters heard the message of the National Woman's Party. People came in to the fairs from the most remote districts of the state—people we couldn't reach otherwise."

During the great Round-Up Week at Pendleton, Ore., a Woman's Party speaker gave the record of the Democratic party on suffrage on the final day of the fair, before thousands of men and women voters, and from a platform on which sat two Democratic governors, Alexander of Idaho and Lister of Washington.

The Utah, Montana and Wyoming state fairs were all covered by Woman's Party speakers, and at the Springfield, Ill., fair the political days numbered three—Republican, Democratic, and Woman's Party.

STREET processions have been another device resorted to in the effort to reach the voter. One of the most striking was that held in Salt Lake a few days before election. It was the first woman's procession ever held in Utah and was characterized by the Salt Lake *Herald-Republican* as "one of the most unique demonstrations ever staged in Salt Lake."

The procession was headed by a squad of mounted policemen, wearing the purple, white and gold regalia of the Woman's Party. Following the police came the grand marshal, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Jenkins, mounted on a beautiful white horse. Directly behind the band came Miss Claire Randolph dressed as Liberty, carrying a large American flag, then followed the state committee headed by the state chairman, Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, and Mrs. Louise Garnett, 2d congressional district chairman. Following the committee came an enormous American flag carried by fourteen young women, then followed a procession of women marching two by two, each one carrying a lighted yellow Japanese lantern. Many large signs with slogans, **"VOTE AGAINST WILSON, HE KEPT US OUT OF SUFFRAGE," "WOMEN FOR WOMEN AND THEREFORE NOT FOR WILSON,"** and so forth, were carried by women in the parade. The huge yellow amendment banner, on which is inscribed: **"WE DEMAND AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN,"** was carried by Hazel Higby and Ellen Armour, and received much applause.

Following the marchers came a long line of decorated automobiles, the occupants carrying the yellow lanterns. Crowds of people lined the streets watching the parade.

It was a solemn, impressive occasion. Women who had never marched in their lives, even for their own enfranchisement, came out to march for the enfranchisement of their fellow women.

The Salt Lake procession was typical of those held in the other suffrage states, just before election.

BANNERS across the street, bill boards and posters were, however—judging by the storm of Democratic opposition they aroused—perhaps the most potent means of bringing the hostile record of the Democrats on suffrage to the notice of the rank and file of the population. In Tucson, and Prescott, Arizona, the great banners flying across the street have just been surreptitiously cut down, following the fate of similar banners in many other cities.

In California the Democrats were spurred to the display of counter placards. Side by side they arrest the attention of every passer-by and drive home one thought at least—that the national enfranchisement of women is one of the issues on which the campaign has been fought. Says the San Francisco *Call*: "Armed patrols guard two posters in the hotel lobby. One says:

"WHY ELECT A PRESIDENT WHO OPPOSES VOTES FOR WOMEN AND BEGS VOTES OF WOMEN?"

The other, glaring balefully in the eye of the first, proclaims:

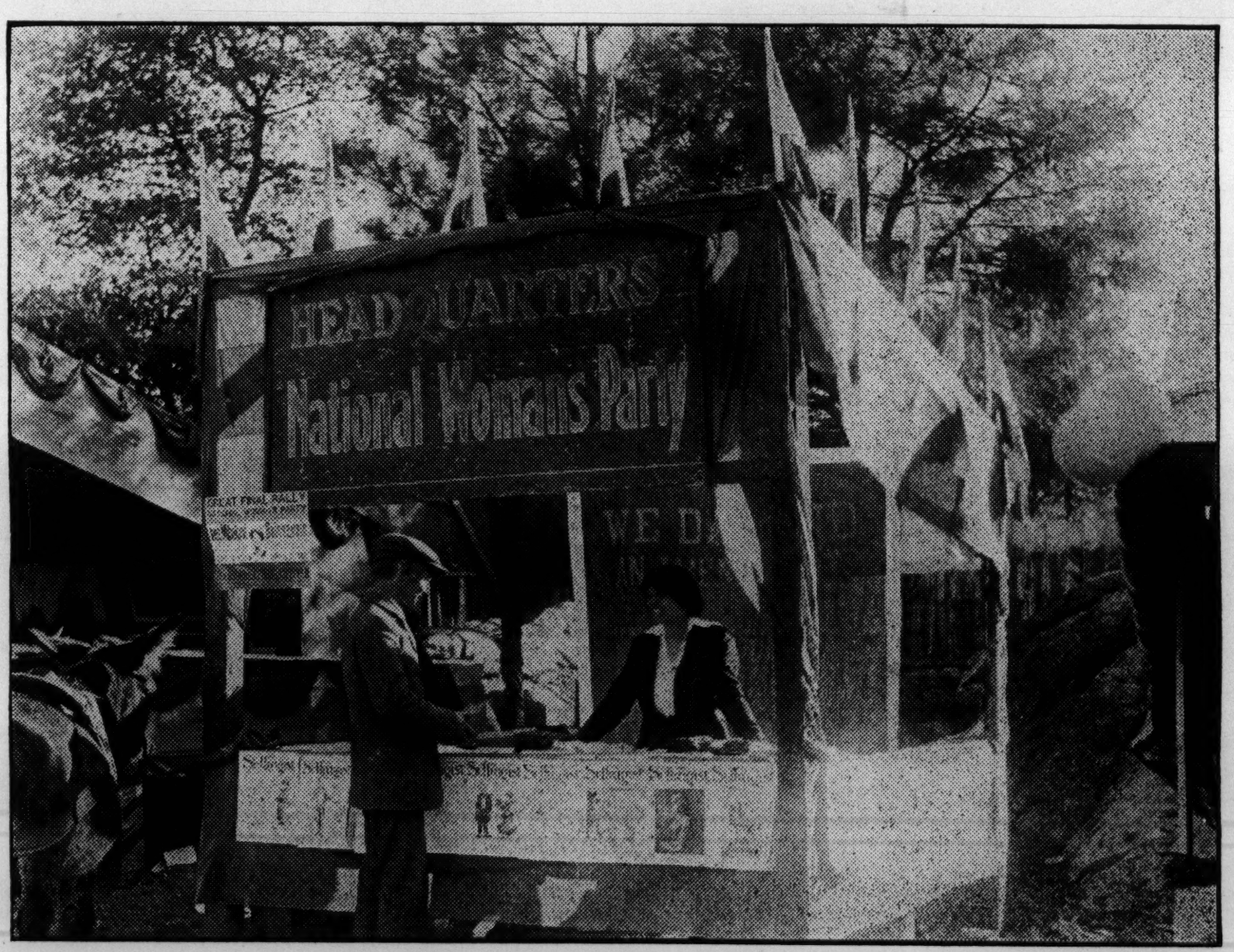
"PRESIDENT WILSON IS THE ONLY PRESIDENT WHO EVER VOTED FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE."

"According to the members of the Woman's Party, their slogan couldn't be truer. A denial of the federal amendment is a denial of suffrage to women, say they.

MANY chance opportunities of reaching the people also have been utilized. In a Wyoming town, for example, Miss Younger found that a circus claimed the entire attention of the townspeople. So she made an appeal to the clowns and they agreed to let her have the spotlight while they were changing costumes.

She had to climb a ladder and from a perilous vantage point used by the clowns deliver the message of the Woman's Party to the audience.

In San Francisco, Miss Hazel Hunkins took advantage of an aeroplane flight over the city to bring the arguments of the Woman's Party to the population below. During the flight she scattered thousands of leaflets, calling upon the women voters to refuse their political support to Wilson as long as he opposed the national enfranchisement of women.



Campaigning at North Arizona Fair, Prescott, Arizona.

RESPONSE OF THE WOMEN VOTERS
TO THE WOMAN'S PARTY CAMPAIGN

"WHERE else can you find this spirit of devotion to an ideal?" Thus writes Vida Milholland of the Woman's Party. "I never imagined a group of women could be found such as those I have met in the Woman's Party. I knew there were individuals, but to find many—it was a revelation! They are unutterably fine. With a warm clasp of the hand and a deep feeling of admiration, I salute you—workers of the Woman's Party!"

No one probably can speak with greater knowledge of the spirit of the Woman's Party than Vida Milholland. On her trip with her sister to appeal to the women voters to use their political power to win freedom for all women, she came in contact with numbers of voting women in the Woman's Party ranks.

ALL others who have taken part in the election campaign bring the same word. The way the appeal of the unenfranchised women has been received has been the inspiration of all workers.

Mabel Vernon, secretary of the National Woman's Party, writes that in Nevada, where she has been working, the women in the remotest mining camps have been fired by the appeal from voteless women.

"Miss Martin had to wait for days to 'get through' to Jarbidge, as they say out here," wrote Miss Vernon, "but she finally made it, climbing the mountains in a heavy fall of snow. All the women in the camp came to hear her, bringing their children with them, and when the children went to sleep they were put to bed on the billiard table which occupied the center of the Commercial Club. Politicians have little appreciation of the fineness of these women who have lived solitary lives in mining camps. The Woman's Party has discovered it, however, for the appeal for help produces a generous, unselfish response from these women, who say they count it a wonderful thing that they who are far removed from the turmoil and the struggle that besets eastern women can still do 'something to help.'"

Miss Sara Grant, who has also been campaigning in Nevada, writes: "I feel much more like a missionary than an organizer for a political party. Everywhere the women recognize that we are engaged in a great cause. They say to us, 'You are preaching a true gospel.' They seem to feel we are on a religious mission."

From Montana, Mrs. Robert Baker, who has been speaking in that state, writes:

"The enthusiasm of the women is simply touching. It really is possible to capture three-fourths of the audience and they remain an hour or more after the talk is over, clustering about and asking questions. Then they escort us in a body to the train, running in to fetch out husbands en route to meet us."

Helen Todd, a California voter, who has campaigned for the Woman's Party in Arizona, California and Utah, writes:

"When we get an audience even for fifteen minutes we can sway them absolutely. In my entire life I have never heard any message that has the power to convince and move human beings as the Woman's Party message."

In another letter she writes:

"The wonderful effect of the Woman's Party appeal is really beyond words to describe. It is a superb message—I never realized till I began what it was! I wish I had the tongue of men and angels."

Miss Maud Younger, also a California voter, sends the same word of the response in Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Nevada and California, where her meetings were held.

"We of the West are on trial in this election," she writes, "but I know that wherever our message has reached the response is great."

Mrs. Marjorie Whittemore

One of the group of unenfranchised women who have carried the appeal of the Eastern women to the women voters.

In Colorado the state secretary of the Woman's Party, Dr. Spencer, has not ceased since the Colorado Springs conference last August in her effort to organize the Colorado women to stand together for "suffrage first."

"The joy of trying to free the womanhood of this country is the most stimulating thing I have ever known," she wrote to national headquarters, "and in time I am sure all western women will feel the thrill of it. One cannot go into the country districts and meet the people there without realizing this."

Miss Elsie Hill, who has also been working in Colorado, writes of an interesting letter from a member of the faculty of the University of Denver. It says, "I am going to vote with the Woman's Party against Woodrow Wilson, though I voted for him four years ago. I am glad and happy to be of and with the National Woman's Party."

A note from the manager of a Western Union office in the same state says: "I have my eyes open now. I voted for Wilson four years ago but never again. Hereafter I am a woman's woman."

From Washington comes the same account. "Wherever and whenever we come in personal touch with the women of our state we seem to win them with very little effort," says the state chairman, Mrs. Otis Floyd Lamson of Seattle. And Mrs. Lamson has been from one end of Washington to the other during the Woman's Party campaign, and knows whereof she speaks.

THE earnestness of the women voters is attested by the personal labor and financial help which they have given, in addition to votes. They have shared equally with the unenfranchised women the burden of speaking, organizing and raising of funds.

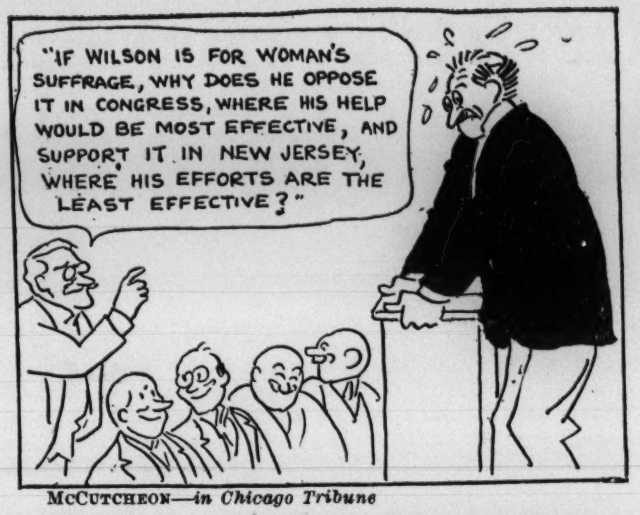
Miss Frances Frothingham, one of the most devoted of the officers of the Illinois branch of the Woman's Party, sent a donation to the treasurer with the note: "An unexpected royalty came the other day and I want to send it to you for campaign expenses. We realize that the national enfranchisement of women would not be an issue in this campaign, but for the vision and tremendous effort of the Woman's Party."

MOST inspiring of all perhaps is the attitude of the pioneer suffrage workers who have rallied as splendidly as the younger generation under the Woman's Party banner.

Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, one of the first presidents of the Illinois State Suffrage Association, joined the Woman's Party during the campaign and gave generously of her influence to smooth the way for the young Woman's Party workers. In California, Mrs. Austin Sperry, one of the mothers of suffrage in that state, and president of the Susan B. Anthony Club, sent a written appeal broadcast through the state urging the women to heed the Woman's Party call.

A SIGN that augurs well for the future of the amendment after election day is the action which many women voters are taking in deciding to concentrate all their effort on the work for the federal amendment until it is won. One young college graduate, living in Topeka, Kansas, heard the appeal of Miss Morey, who has been in charge of the campaign in that district and at once put aside everything to respond. She helped in Kansas until the approach of election day and then offered to return with Miss Morey to the East to plunge into the work there until the amendment is passed. All over the West women have arisen at meetings and offered to go to Washington to give their personal help in the work for the passage of the amendment.

Comments of the Press


"IF WILSON IS FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE, WHY DOES HE OPPOSE IT IN CONGRESS, WHERE HIS HELP WOULD BE MOST EFFECTIVE, AND SUPPORT IT IN NEW JERSEY, WHERE HIS EFFORTS ARE THE LEAST EFFECTIVE?"

McCUTCHEON—*in Chicago Tribune*

"Heckling" a Democratic Campaign Orator

The Democracy and Woman Suffrage

SOME of our friends, the enemy, who speak pieces and write editorials, are profoundly agitated because some eastern women are on this coast campaigning for Hughes and against Wilson, upon the ground that the former is a pronounced friend of equality of suffrage and the latter at best a trimmer.

If these ladies would only hold the balances even, and say nothing derogatory of wobbling Woodrow, if they would only cease urging support for the man who has the courage of his convictions, and who in the White House will demand submission by Congress of the "Anthony Amendment," if only they would keep their hands off the Democratic record and no longer dissect it, the Democratic orators would delight in weaving garlands for their brows, and the Democratic editors would print their pictures and write haloes around their heads, because in the states where the women vote the Democrats are all suffragists, yes, all of them, for the sake of the votes.

But these worthy ladies refuse to obey the gentle hints to be good and to please let dear Woodrow alone. They refuse because they know that they can trust Hughes. His deeds square with his words.

The devious record of Wilson on the subject for which the women are battling, and have been battling for three-quarters of a century, is given by the women's organization which has watched his conduct and kept a record of his words, the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.—*Pendleton, Oregon, Tribune, September 25.*

How Women Will Judge

PRESIDENT WILSON is now trying his utmost to convince woman suffragists that he is with them in their fight, but he cannot remove the effect of the early rebuffs he gave them and of his systematic discouragement of every effort in their behalf.—*The Oregonian, Portland, Oregon, October 12.*

Women and the Ballot

WOMEN who want the ballot are out after Mr. Wilson with a club. They have no confidence in recent attempts by which he has tried to place himself right, for at heart Wilson is known to be opposed to the principle of national suffrage.—*Daily Rogue River Courier, Oregon, October 13.*

Policy of the Woman's Party

THE question of the support of Mr. Hughes after he so courageously declared his personal opinion that the federal amendment should be passed and ratified, was a difficult one for the leaders of the Woman's Party. Press notices and interviews out of the Washington and New York headquarters showed the different attitudes and opinions among them. Discussion at the Colorado Springs conference, though ending in harmony, proved the problem a complicated one. There was the opportunity for a great mistake, but the women missed it skillfully.

The inspiring force of the Woman's Party is Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, the organization which first called the women voters together. Miss Paul's statement when Mr. Hughes came out for the federal amendment was this: "Mr. Hughes is to be congratulated. The Republican leader, the Progressive, Socialist and Prohibition parties have now all declared in favor of the amendment. It leaves the Democrats in an embarrassing solitude of opposition."

Here was no mad rush to the support of the Republicans, as might have been expected. In a moment the power and identity of the Woman's Party could have been lost, gone up in three cheers for the Republicans. Instead the Woman's Party was kept steady and intact, held to its policy of being for no one, for nothing, but suffrage. The Woman's Party is not seeking favors. It cannot be indebted. It has something to give.—*Florence Brewer Boeckel in Pearson's Magazine, November.*

Deeds Not Words

PRESIDENT WILSON has gone on record as opposing national suffrage for the women of the United States. How can he expect women to be "patient," as he advises them to be, when in his speech at Chicago he says:

"Now I, for one, have come of age some time ago and I decline to live as a ward. I insist upon living as a grown-up individual, ready to take my part in the councils of the nation and to insist that I shall be considered primarily along with the rest, and not secondary."

Women are growing tired of beautiful words, with no DEEDS forthcoming in their behalf.—*Caspar (Wyoming) Tribune.*

The Idaho Campaign

THERE are no more active political headquarters in the city than those of the National Woman's Party.—*Boise, Idaho, Statesman, October 24.*

The Democrats and the Woman's Party Campaign

MR. BRYAN in his speeches through the western suffrage states is reported to be devoting himself almost entirely to combating the Woman's Party movements. He deprecates its alleged effort to make suffrage "a partisan issue," and warns "Democratic women" not to be of the Woman's Party in Chicago. Mr. Bryan's zeal is regarded as the product of alarm lest Mr. Wilson's obstinacy on the suffrage issue cause the Democratic party to lose some or all of the 91 electoral votes of the twelve suffrage states.—*North Yakima, Washington, Republic, October 12.*

The New Party and Something of Its Meaning

WE have another party in the land—The National Woman's Party. You could call it the Baby Political Party if you wished; it is so young. But, owing to its message and its personnel, it is both large and broad. Its ambition is no less than the enfranchisement of all women in America, who are qualified to vote. This principle of human rights is put first in all things. It is placed before old party affiliations. It is put before position; before remuneration; before comfort; and, indeed, before everything, with the exception of family ties and Heaven. And, even the family ties are brought into harmony with the justice of the cause.

In their very demand and support of this measure they show their gratitude to the woman who was first to simplify the suffrage movement. They show their justice by giving that woman—though dead—the credit which her lifework entitled her to, and which, as a general thing, is confiscated by those who follow her. Now, all through the twelve states—where women are free, and where freedom has proven a blessing, these women are working unceasingly to bring the same strength and protection to their less fortunate sisters. Those who belong in the free states are unselfishly working for the states which are not free. They do not forget—in a few years—the support which came to them from those same states, when the western women were making their fight.

Perhaps, for the first time in political history, women are using the same tactics as men have always used. The young leaders of The National Woman's Party have foresworn cajolery altogether in their campaign work for votes. They look upon that most subtle of weapons as obsolete, if not rather degrading; and, henceforth their political efforts lie along the direct method of asking their rights, and offering the best and most logical reasons why they are entitled to them.—*Everywoman, California, October.*

Campaign Conducted with Vigor

THE war which the Woman's Party is waging upon the Democratic presidential and congressional candidates has now been carried into all of the Pacific Coast states and into Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and Arizona, and is being conducted with vigor. Every state is organized with central and branch headquarters, the entire suffrage area is covered without duplication, and two or three veteran campaigners of national prominence are always at work in each of the states.—*Christian Science Monitor, October 26.*

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer: Miss Joy L. Webster
Assistant Treasurer: Miss Gertrude L. Crocker
Bank of Deposit. American Security and Trust Co., Washington, D. C.

Contributions Toward $200,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributions from October 22 through October 28, 1916.

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Mr. John Cutler	$ 2.00
Miss Alice Reynolds	2.00
Mr. R. W. Salisbury	25.00
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Jenkins	5.00
Miss Marion May	100.00
Mrs. George F. James	5.00
Mrs. Mattie O'Conroy	1.00
Mrs. Annette McCrea (collected)	12.00
Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell	10.00
Mrs. William H. Blauvelt	20.00
Mrs. Clarence Meserole Smith	10.00
Miss Edith E. Davis	5.00
Mrs. Mary J. Wilmarth	5.00
Miss Mary H. Ingham	20.00
Miss Katherine R. Fisher	1.00
Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy	25.00
Anonymous	1.35
Miss Grace Henshaw	100.00
Mrs. Frank Cochenis, in behalf of Salida Woman's Club	50.00
Miss Mary A. Burnham	500.00
Miss May A. Post	3.00
Mrs. C. S. Case	10.00
Miss Fannie M. Ware	5.00
Mrs. J. L. Boynton	1.00
Mrs. Fred W. Gooding	5.00
Miss Louisa G. Blasdel	15.00
Miss Charlotte H. Eastman	10.00
Mrs. W. A. Drake	3.00
Mrs. A. J. Hope	5.00
Mrs. Edwin Meany	2.00
Mrs. Henry Brinkmeyer	1.00
Mrs. M. B. Hazeltine	25.00
Mrs. James Whitsline	2.00
Mrs. E. J. Udall	2.00
Mrs. E. Winsor	1.00
Mrs. N. F. Lesueur	1.00
Mrs. G. Becker	3.00
Mrs. E. W. Wells	30.00
Mr. Sain	.20

Through the New York City Committee:

Mrs. Charles Clowe	2.00
Mrs. William Floyd	40.00
Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim	12.00
Mrs. Walter Chambers	10.00
Mrs. Lucius Ryce	15.00
Mrs. Lewis Delafield	30.00
Miss Friedman	12.00
Mrs. Marcus Marks	20.00
Mrs. Carroll Beckwith	4.00
Mrs. James Byrne	40.00
Mrs. Alexis Moschowitz	25.00
Mrs. James G. Wentz	10.00
Mrs. Robert Niles	2.00
Mrs. Charles Oppenheim	50.00
Mrs. Sidney Borg	25.00
Miss Lucy Eastman	45.00
Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer	15.00
Mrs. Charles Parmelee	10.00
Miss G. Leslie Johnston	6.00
Mrs. Herbert Keen	5.00
Miss Anna Constable	10.00
Mrs. Joseph G. Deane	26.61
Collection	85.00
Mrs. E. L. Hunt	15.00
Mrs. Calvin Tomkins	11.00

Through the New Jersey Branch:

Mrs. Wm. E. Wheelock	5.00
Mrs. Chadleigh Hicks	2.00
Mrs. Willis K. Howell	2.00

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's Campaign Fund:

Miss Sophia Heatly Dulles	10.00
Mrs. Lillian B. Buck	5.00
Miss Minnie D. Abbott	5.00
Dr. Ellen C. Potter	5.00
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	5.00
Miss Katherine Lee Bayard Hilles	5.00
Virginia Branch of Congressional Union	50.00
Collection	$ 101.62
Membership fees	12.50
Total	$ 1,757.28
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	$176,957.55

National Headquarters Receipts:

Total collected by National Headquarters through Oct. 28, 1916	$178,714.83

Contributions made to New Jersey Headquarters:

Miss Saphronia Anderson	2.00
Mrs. C. D. Karr	6.00
Mrs. A. J. Rose	.50
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins	15.00
Total	$ 23.50
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	$ 17,362.82

Branch Receipts:

Total collected by the Branches through Oct. 28, 1916	$ 17,386.32
Grand total	$196,101.15

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5,000 New Subscribers

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers for "The Suffragist."

(In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

OCTOBER 15 THROUGH OCTOBER 28

Dr. Frances Lane	100
Mrs. W. Thompson Burch	3
Mrs. M. B. Mead	1
Mrs. John Jay White	2
New Jersey Branch, Congressional Union	1
Miss Margaret Stevenson	2
Miss Ethel Ferry	2
Miss Jessie Anthony	3
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	2
Mrs. William U. Watson	4
Mrs. Grace E. Banschbach	2
Miss Emma C. Etheridge	1
Miss Frances Frothingham	1
Miss Clara Louise Rowe	1
Miss L. M. Garnett	1
Miss Jane Pincus	3
Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse	2
Mrs. Robert Adamson	1
Mrs. Hazle Buck Ewing	5
Dr. Margaret Long	2
Miss Cornelia Wyse	2
Mrs. Ella Morton Dean	1
Mrs. Ella St. Clair Thompson	1
Miss Eliza Hardy Lord	1
Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall	1
Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont	1
Mrs. Edith Barriger	1
Mrs. F. C. Payne	1
Miss Doris Stevens	4
Mrs. Josephine Kempt Linton	1
Miss Mabel Vernon	2
Mrs. Victor duPont, Sr	1
Mrs. Carrie Wright	1
Miss Elizabeth Smith	1
Miss M. Brook Bright	1
Total	159
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	4,025
Total through October 28th, secured by members	4,184

John J. Donovan & Co.
Painters and Decorators
1210 N. 13th St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TELEPHONE MAIN 673
Lanman Engraving Co.
HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHINGS
PROCESS ENGRAVERS
Post Building, Washington, D. C.

SOCIETY STATIONERY
E. MORRISON PAPER CO.
1009 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Mothproof bags and paper for protecting the winter clothing, carpets, rugs, curtains, etc.

WEST END TRUST COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CAPITAL and SURPLUS
$4,000,000
Receives Deposits
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Agent
Sells Foreign Exchange, Travelers' Letters of Credit, Express Checks
Maintains an Up-to-Date Safe Deposit Department and a Storage Department for Trunks and Packages
Manages Real Estate, Collects Rents, etc.
Lends Money on Approved Collateral Security

Pageants, Carnivals and Street Decorations — Costumes, Wigs, Masks and Make Up
Van Horn & Son
Established 1852
Theatrical, Historical and Bal Masque Costume Shop
10 SOUTH TENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA
Formerly 1128 Walnut St. and 121 N. Ninth St.

Open Daily, 8:45 to 5:30—Saturday, 8:45 to 6:00
"THE BUSY CORNER"
S. Kann Sons & Co.
8TH ST. AND PENNA. AVE.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Automobile Hats and Caps
Sensible, Practical Headgear That Is Unusually Pretty, and Becoming.
Some Have the Auto Veils Attached, Others Without.
These are pretty, becoming styles, and include the New "LE CHARME" Patented Auto Hat. They are smart enough for wear at the hotel where you stop for lunch or dinner; in the store where you pause on your trip for a little shopping, as well as in your car. These new models lift the auto hat or cap from the realm of the merely useful to that of an ornamental and becoming bit of headgear.
MADE OF VELVET OR SILK, in pretty tam shapes, continental effects and little close models, with elastic at back; all soft crowns, with narrow brims or brimless; some bound with contrasting colors. Colors are purple, brown, green, navy, Copenhagen, gray, old rose and black.
At $2.25 to $4.75
IN THE SAME STYLES are the new patented models of transparent rubber, in colors to match the new auto coats. Colors are red, purple, gold, navy and green; at **$4.50**

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Rate, 15 words 25 cents, 2 cents each additional word. Five insertions for the price of four.

All advertisements must be prepaid. To insure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday morning. Address, the Advertising Manager THE SUFFRAGIST, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

NEW BOOKS

NEW BOOK — "Daily Maxims — Right and Bright," 600 Sayings, 128 pages. **"You Can Get Anywhere and Anything if You're Right and Bright."** Paper Cover, 25 cents; Silk Cloth Cover, 50 cents. Elizabeth Schoreck, 4010 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

FOR RENT

ARMY AND NAVY INN, corner M and 15th Sts., Washington, D. C. Elegant large and small, bright, sunny rooms, in detached house; private baths. Excellent table. Transients accommodated. Central location.

FOR SALE

PROCEEDS will be given to THE SUFFRAGIST. Lady's side saddle (Whitman) in excellent condition, bridle (with check bit) and horse hair cinch. $25 or offer to Business Manager, THE SUFFRAGIST.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE, Central Market, San Jose, California. Salt Rising Bread like your Mother made.

ANTIQUES: Mahogany library table, $75; four-poster, $125; claw foot sofa, $115; Old Sheffield andirons. Box 14, THE SUFFRAGIST.

To the Advertisement Manager, THE SUFFRAGIST,
Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

Please insert the undermentioned Advertisement in THE SUFFRAGIST *for.....*
Insertions to be published .....for which I enclose the sum of $.....
Name .....
Date .....
Address .....

WRITE ADVERTISEMENT HERE

Classified Advertisement Rate, 15 words 25 cents, 2 cents each additional word. Five insertions for the price of four.

All Advertisements must be prepaid. The Advertisement Manager reserves to herself the right to reject and return with remittance any Advertisement which she may consider unsuitable for insertion in this section of the paper